

MORNING APPEAL.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1879

THE NEW FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Nothing in the history of political changes in France is so remarkable an indication of advancement in the methods of self-government as the upshot of the recent elections in that country. So quiet and at the same time so radical a revolution was never known before. How different are the scenes which form the background and surroundings of President Grevy's inauguration from those which, in December 1851, characterized the revolution planned in the name of Charles Louis Bonaparte by Morny, Maupas, Fleury, St. Arnaud and their fellow conspirators. How great the contrast between the elections which have placed in power the Republicans of France, and the Plebisite under whose mockery of form the French nation was betrayed into the hands of Napoleon III. Marshal McMahon resigns his office of President rather than make the tacit admission that the military power of France is subject to the voice of the French Democracy. Born into an atmosphere of imperialism and nurtured amid the legends, passions and ambitions of a warrior's life, the old soldier could not brook the humiliation put upon himself and his comrades-in-arms by the people who so lately were held in check by the iron hand of military rule. France has made many attempts to establish a republic. Hitherto the effort has been unavailing. The traditions of monarchy coming down to her people from many generations; the innate admiration of the French people for military grandeur, and the pomp of mimic and real war; the mercurial character, not only of the masses but the educated class as well; these characteristics and inheritances have conspired to render the establishing of republican government a very difficult and discouraging task. But France has learned many useful things within the last few years. The lessons taught at Sedan and by the Commune; the tremendous shock of German arms and the oppressing weight of German power; the necessity for a period of economy, industry and peace have not been disregarded. The seed of adversity has fallen upon fallow ground and has grown up, in healthfulness, and even now bears its wholesome fruit. It is too soon to predict what the outcome will be. Grevy in the chair of the Presidency, and not Gambetta, is the wiser part. For Grevy is enough of a conservative to check the flood of revolutionary violence; while Gambetta as the head of the party which brought on the revolution will be faithful to the preservation of the re-modelled republic. The present situation, in all its peacefulness, is somewhat indicated by the following:

Paris, Jan. 31.—The German press generally approve Grevy's election.

Versailles, Jan. 31.—Gambetta has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 314 votes out of a total of 493.

It is still uncertain whether Dufaure, President of the Council, will retain office.

A message from President Grevy will be communicated to the Chambers probably on Tuesday next.

London, Jan. 31.—The London newspapers unanimously congratulate France on yesterday's proceedings.

Paris, Jan. 31.—A Cabinet Council was held this morning at President Grevy's private residence.

Minister Teisserenc de Bort will probably be appointed Ambassador to England, General Chanzy to Russia and Colonel d'Andiat to Austria.

There is a general feeling of congratulation throughout France at the issue of the crises. Flags are flying in many parts of Paris.

The *Soleil* has reason to believe that Dufaure has consented to retain the Presidency on condition of the formal abandonment of the impeachment scheme.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The *Post*, commenting on the situation in France, says recent events have introduced party conflicts into the French army, and on this rock either the army or the Republic must founder.

SOUND TALK BY THE "SILVER STATE."

The *Silver State* of Friday talks soundly and courageously, and with emphatic truthfulness as follows upon the great question of the day.

The people are thoroughly aroused on the railroad question, and taking the politicians and platform makers at their word, are determined that if discrimination and excessive rates are not prevented by legislation they shall know the reason why. If a corporation created by legislation, and the interest on whose debts the people are taxed to pay, is greater than the power that gave it existence, and can discriminate at will in the matter of freights against places and persons, then of course there is no legal remedy, and Nevada will, like a slave, have to submit to the degrees and exactions of railroad managers, but unless this is the fact, and the creature, if it be a railroad company, is greater than its creator, Congress and the State Legislature can remedy the evils complained of, by the enactment of laws which will be alike just to the railroads and their patrons.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Senator Sargent today received assurances from the Chairman and other prominent members of the Foreign Relations Committee which insure the Chinese Immigration bill against delay in the committee or possibility of an adverse report. They promise it shall be reported back next week without recommendation either way, and thus enable the Senate to promptly decide the matter for itself.

AUSTIN CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTIN, January 30, 1879.

EDITOR APPEAL: We have a genuine sensation at last; one of more significance than the authors intended or looked for. We have three churches here, an Episcopal, a Catholic and a Cornish—they call it the "M. E.," but it is Cornish. There are here, also, some pretty talented people who run an X. Y. Z., an amateur minstrel and a literary club; who now and then, for their own amusement and to relieve stagnation, give exhibitions and distribute the proceeds invariably among the churches. These contributions have always been thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged, till recently the Cornish brethren have had a revival, and by a system of loud prayers and hell fire and brimstone persuasion, a number of children and a few shaky old backsliders have been warped into a probationary state, and the zeal and fervor of the church generally run up to fever heat. Under this caloric pressure, when the managers of the recent masquerade made a division of the proceeds, ten dollars fell to the share of Brother Crall (for the express use of the Sunday School), a conscientious and talented young man, not yet quite broken in to camp life. But Brother Crall has two or three props—regular old stiffs—who fired with holy zeal and armed with the Discipline of the church, have passed a series of resolutions requesting that in future no donations from "Unchristian" and "Ungodly" entertainments be sent to them, as they will not be received, being contrary to God's law and their convictions of Christian duty. The British Queen reigns "*Gratia Dei*," and the churches in Austin, especially the M. E., live by the liberality of men scarcely one of whom are members, and the most liberal of whom are the saloon keepers and gamblers; men who pay for pews and sittings, and who would be ashamed to contribute less than four bits to a collection. This support is gladly received, though coming from condemned sources, and no protest is ever entered. Many of these men, true to the memory of early teaching and pious parents, want to see their young ones taught as they were taught, and therefore support the Sabbath school and the church; and on the approach of Christmas there were no more liberal responses to the calls of the young ladies' begging committees than from this class of men, whose places, filled with, perhaps, rude miners and teamsters, gamblers and all that sort of nomadic stiffs, they could enter with impunity and depart unmolested and with generous subscriptions. Paul's great secret of success was his being "all things to men." If his disciples were beef eaters, so was Paul; if they were vegetarians, Paul lived on vegetables; if wine drinkers, Paul no doubt adopted his advice to Timothy and took a little wine "for his stomach's sake," and the man who wants to succeed in a Nevada camp must leave some of his "first principles" behind. It is better to lay, if possible, a "foundation of good works" than to try to build from the roof downward; just what any one does who attempts to overlap all the settled habits of long lives, and ask men to drop at once into sanctification. Now, in stagnant, staid Austin, where there are no amusements, and but a limited round of social life, and especially where every one knows every one else; where private worth is respected and poor, isolated wandering sheep are not quite ostracized, and no one casts a stone at them; and especially where men and women of doubtful character never encroach upon the domain claimed by a purer class, is there anything reprehensible in an X. Y. Z. Club giving a chaste public entertainment which affords amusement far superior to the exhibitions usually given by wandering troupes; which educates and refines the participants, and in which nothing but chaste language and refined sentiment is heard? Or if a few young men see fit to fill up the hours which would else be spent in saloons, perhaps at the faro table, in rehearsing some songs, and a string of amusing scenes, and in order to give the town some amusement, give a public entertainment and donate the proceeds to the use of church or Sunday school—where is the wrong; where lies the sin? The managers of our recent masquerade, which was attended by members and probationers, divided the proceeds as usual among the Sabbath schools, and as there was only ten dollars for each, and a revival in progress at Bro. Crall's, the Cornish brethren resolved, that being contrary to their convictions—new ones—and the law of God to engage in such exhibitions, church fair lotteries exempted, hereafter all donations coming from such sources would be rejected. The committees of the minstrel performance, and the committee of the masquerade have requested that their money be returned; disclaiming any insult to the sensitive fellows who run the gospel mill on the hill, and promising never to offend again. The well meaning men who are the subjects of the studied and stupid insult are naturally riled, and there will be many a half dollar missing when those black bags, one of the abominations of a past age, are passed around, and shoved beggily under every one's nose, and usually held there till the two bit contributors have all seen that you are too mean or too poor to put up. Now, Mr. Editor, we have no fault to find with men who, adopting a discipline as a rule of life, stick to its exact provisions, but we have some doubts whether it is best to force food down a sick

man's throat that the stomach rejects. Milk is for babes, and Paul speaks of the new "milk of the word," and Paul would have recommended even dilution if he had thought it too strong for weak stomachs, while those holy pick and drill packers are more advanced than that converted Jew was, and want to "ram down" the strongest food into stomachs wholly unable to retain it, and it won't stick, and Bro. Crall, who, as I said before, is really a talented and conscientious fellow, has been trapped into an error of judgment, and the church will suffer by it. It would not succeed if even the social and religious status of Bro. Crall's right hand men were fully established. It is worthy to note in connection with this matter that last Sunday evening at Eureka the M. E. Church gave a Sunday-school concert, where a gentleman from Ruby Hill recited from the platform "Othello's Apology," and that the same congregation have a "domino party" announced to be given at Bigelow's Hall, for raising funds to re-sent the church. But Eureka has no such saints as Bro. Blight, who never stole anything, and Bro. Logan, who never exhibited anything, and wouldn't go to an exhibition, and Eureka will one of these days be remembered only by a howling levite as Sodam and Gomorrah is by the "Bahr Lut."

A NEW MAGAZINE.

The *Library Magazine*, the first number of which has just reached us, is unique in its form and topographical appearance. Even though its contents were dull it is so attractive to the eye that one must delight in turning its pages, which present a varied array of choice selections from the latest foreign magazines and reviews. Sir Erskine Perry, many years a resident of that country, discusses "The Future of India;" Richard A. Proctor treats of "Supposed Changes in the Moon;" T. Adolphus Trollope writes of "The Homes and Haunts of the Italian Poet, Guirini;" there is a learned and entertaining article on "The Phenicians in Greece;" and of lighter but not trivial articles there are: "Theatrical Makeshifts and blunders;" "The Happy Valley"—a picture of life in India; "An Imperial Pardon," which gives a wonderful picture of peasant life in Russia; "Some Gossip about Leicester Square;" "A Woman's Love"—a Slavonian story; "Christmas in Morocco," etc.

To all who have been longing for the era of low-priced, first-class literature, not the least attractive feature of the *Library Magazine* is its low price, \$1.00 a year, or 10 cents a copy.

To see so much that is excellent offered for a little cost is sure to put a cheerful smile upon the face of a person of literary taste, and a dime or dollar into the hands of the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York.

New York, Feb. 1.—At 9 o'clock Thursday night an unknown woman gave birth to a child on the stoop of W. J. Donald's house, No. 125 East Sixth street. The child was hardly born before a coach stopped in front of the house, two men got out, seized the suffering woman and pushed her into the vehicle, which was then driven at a break-neck speed toward Union Square. The child was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The mother and her abductors, it is thought, will be arrested before morning.

This evening's *Telegram* prints the ayes and noes of the New York delegation's vote on the Chinese bill, for reference when they appear before the people, and compares the spirit of the recent legislation against the Chinese with the Puritan legislation against the Quakers and Catholics.

The *Graphic's* cartoon presents the ocean covered with Chinese junks coming to America, each carrying fifteen passengers. A Chinese wall surrounds our coast, but the Chinese are coming through many portals in triumphant processions of fifteen.

At the Brooklyn Theater last night Talmage denounced the anti-Chinese law, saying the Chinese had come, would come and that they should come. God liked the Chinese physiognomy so well that he had made four hundred million of them, while he had made but one Kearney. Talmage liked the paganism which endured insult uncomplainingly better than the Christianity which mauls and stones them. The nation that got the inside track with China would be the richest nation on the globe.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The German Government to prevent the introduction of the plague has prohibited the importation of all articles prohibited by the Austrian Committee, and also all manufacture of felt. It is considered in the best informed quarters that the present decrease of the plague is merely due to the extreme cold, consequently the precautions against its spread are unrelaxed.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—Professor Botkin, the Czar's physician, advises the burning of Wet Lanka and all other villages where the plague has broken out, and the removal of the inhabitants to healthy places. The Czar is disposed to follow the Professor's advice, in spite of the heavy expense it would involve.

GENOA LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.—Says the *Carson Valley News* of Friday: The writer feels more than half inclined to conclude this item here and consign it to the waste-basket; but we may as well state the facts and accept the situation. To-morrow morning the instruments will be removed from the Genoa office, and the wires connected directly through to Bodie and Aurora. Then, for the first time in nearly twenty years, will we be shut out from telegraphic communication with the outside world. Thus we have another forcible reminder of the departing greatness of our town and its steadily increasing (lack of) business and enterprise.

OUR AUSTIN LETTER—GOOD SUNDAY READING.

Read Blucher's Austin letter in to-day's APPEAL. It is first-class Sunday reading and contains a capital and well-merited rebuke to the "Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites." Take it in!

"The Devil fisheth best for the souls of men. When his hook is baited with a lovely limb."

CARSON OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4th.

THE LEVIATHAN OF ALL TRAVELING ENTERTAINMENTS; not like any organization in America.

VICTORIA LOFTUS'S

—TROUPE OF—

British Blondes

—AND—

SENSATIONAL BURLESQUE ARTISTS!

We have no equal, fear no opposition, and have no rival.

NICE NEW NAUGHTY NOVELTIES!

Latest Parisian Sensations!

SENSATIONAL VARIETY! | Spicy French Comedy! | OPERATIC BURLESQUE!

THE FEMALE BATHERS!

Living Statues! Loving Statues!

A Bevy of Blondes!

A Cornucopia of Beauty

Indorsed by all the leading press from Boston to Salt Lake as the VERY BEST FEMALE SHOW TRAVELING

Gilt Edged Love!

Seeing the Elephant!

The Pleasures of High Life!

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, the Great Eastern Success.

FIN FIN!

OF THE LOVES OF AN OUTLAW.

To avoid the rush, which is sure to occur, procure seats at Gilson & Dealy's saloon, after to-day at 10 o'clock.

MRS. M. A. McNEIL,

ARTIST, IS PREPARED TO GIVE INSTRUCTION IN

Landscape Oil Painting,

Water Colors,

Monochromatic, Crayon and Pencil Drawing.

Having had much experience as a teacher in Ohio, Illinois and California, and with success, she feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage. Terms reasonable. Enquire at her residence on west side of Curry, between Musser and Proctor.

N. B.—Saturdays, if necessary, will be devoted to pupils of the Public Schools in drawing. Terms, twenty-five cents per lesson. Jan 29

FAMILY GROCERY.

THE CHOICEST AND RAREST GROCERIES

For family use constantly on hand.

For Nice Little Things Not to Be Found Elsewhere

CO TO CHENEY'S.

A general assortment of the best staple and choice groceries. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

JOHN E. CHENEY.

Adams Block, Carson street, corner of Telegraph. January 8, 1879.

MASONIC EMBLEM LOST.

LOST, BETWEEN WEDNESDAY AND Thursday Nights, a

Gold Masonic Keystone,

Such as is worn on watch chains. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the MORNING APPEAL. Jan 25 '79

C. BILLINGS,

DENTIST,

Rinkel's Block, Carson, Nev.

Twenty-five years honorable practice in California and Carson City. Jan 24

P. A. WAGNER & CO.

Carson Street, corner of Musser, Carson City, Nev.

MEMBERS, P. A. WAGNER & CO. Inform the public that they announce no decline in prices, because they sell

Lower than any other House in the County!

They defy competition, and ask purchasers to compare their prices with those of any and all dealers.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL LINE

—OF—

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

Nails, Kettles, Wooden Goods,

Tinware, Shovels, Picks,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Glass and Crockery Ware,

Sashes, Doors, Window Glass,

RUBBER GOODS, WALL PAPER,

MOWERS AND REAPERS,

Washing Machines.

A complete Tin shop and competent workmen. Plumbing and Gas Fitting done.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

May 10, 1878. P. A. WAGNER.

THE STONE MARKET.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE UNDERSIGNED, NOW THE SOL proprietor of the

Stone Market.

NORTH CARSON STREET,

Next to Gilson & Barber's Grocery Store,

Is prepared to furnish his old customers and the public with the choicest Roasts, Steaks, and Cuts of

Beef, Mutton,

VEAL,

Pork and Lamb;

—AND—

CORNEED BEEF, SAUSAGE, BOLOGNAS,

AND HEAD CH. ESE.

Prices to suit the times. Give me a call.

Carson, January 8th, 1879. MARTIN NETH.

FRANK BOSKOWITZ.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

The Only One Price Clothing Store in Carson!

COUNTY BUILDING,

Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. Dec 14

CARSON CITY SAVINGS BANK

BANKERS, BROKERS AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

CARSON CITY, - - - NEVADA.

MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Liberal Margins allowed on Approved Stocks. San Francisco Correspondent. Latham & King Carson, September 1, 1877.

FOR THE LADIES!

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

—AND—

INFANTS' CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.

—AND—

The Celebrated Union Under Flannels,

—AND—

Dress Reform Corset Waist,

A Full Line of Ladies' Furnishing Goods direct from New York.

Circulars sent on application, and orders by mail attended to promptly by

MRS. S. A. TEMPLE, Agent, Virginia street, Reno, Nevada.

October 7th, 1878.

CHARLES W. FRIEND,

—DEALER IN—

Watches, Jewelry,

SILVERWARE,

—AND—

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

AND TOBACCO.

N. B.—All the present stock is new and of the latest styles, and purchased expressly for

The Holidays,

And will be sold upon the most reasonable terms. December 18, 1878.

CARSON SKATING PARK.

NOW OPEN FOR THE USE OF COVERS

of Ice Skating. It presents a surface of ice 250 feet square, and its greatest depth is 24 feet, so that it is safe for children. There is a comfortable building for the use of patrons. No Skates for rent.

Admission.....50 cts. Children.....25 cts

Ladies free.

W. M. LYNCH, Proprietor.

Carson, December 14, 1878.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of C. H. & NETH, carrying on the butcher business in this city, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Neth retiring, and Mr. C. H. continuing the business.

Mr. Neth assumes all liabilities, and all debts due said firm must be paid to him or his agent.

ADAM C. H., MARTIN NETH.

Carson City, January 8, 1879.

CARSON CITY, January 8th, 1879.

Having this day dissolved partnership with Mr. C. H. I respectfully dissent the partnership according to the firm heretofore.

MARTIN NETH.

TO LET,

A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE will be let or leased for a long term to a desirable tenant. Enquire at this office. December 27, 1878.